

additional deaths per year between 2030 and 2050. Of these, 38,000 are expected to be due to heat exposure in elderly people, 48,000 due to diarrheal disease, 60,000 due to malaria and 95,000 due to childhood malnutrition.

(b) and (c) WHO fact sheet 2016, indicates that climate change affects social and environmental determinants of health— clean air, safe drinking water, sufficient food and shelter. A previous estimate of disease burden of climate change made for the year 2000 as part of WHO Comparative Risk Assessment (2000-2004), indicates that about 1,50,000 deaths globally were attributed to climate warming, most of which were in sub-Saharan Africa and South-Asia. WHO estimates that increase in acute mortality is observed to be associated with high temperatures. Around 120 million people are exposed to coastal floods associated with cyclones and storms each year.

Factual and detailed report is available on the website of World Health Organization.

#### **High incidents of TB in the country**

4453. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a panel, India should focus its research to combat multidrug-resistant tuberculosis strains and have an action plan to deal with antibiotic resistance on a priority basis;

(b) whether it is a fact that India not only has the highest TB burden but it also the hub for multi-drug-resistant TB strains; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that India accounts for 24 per cent of global TB cases according to Global TB Report, 2016 and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) to (c) As per the global TB report 2016, India accounts for 27 per cent each of the Global TB burden and Drug Resistant TB burden.

To combat drug resistant tuberculosis, multiple interventions like programmatic management of drug resistant tuberculosis, establishment of Culture and Drug susceptibility testing laboratories, establishment of TB research consortium, nationwide drug resistant survey, scale up of molecular diagnostic services (like CBNAAT and LPA), introduction of newer drugs (Bedaquiline), and implementation of revised Technical Operational Guidelines (TOG) of programme etc. have been undertaken.